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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/620,354	07/20/2000	Victor S. Chan	CA9-1999-0024US1	3432

7590 09/12/2003
David A Mims Jr
Intellectual Property Law Dept
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EXAMINER

TRUONG, LECHI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2126

DATE MAILED: 09/12/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/620,354

Applicant(s)

CHAN ET AL.

Examiner

LeChi Truong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 July 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. Claims 1, 4-6, 7-14, 19, 20, 22-23, 26, 29, 30, 32-34, 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ismael (Remote object access) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA)

As to claim 1, Ismael teaches a software component (target object, left col 27, ln 10-58/right col 2, ln 44-50/ m-bean, left col 13, ln 1-50/ an agent, right col 14, ln 9-58), first server (a remote station, right col 28, ln 5-45/ manager object server, Fib 3), computer network (computer workstation, col 5, ln 10-43), a wrapper (a client object forming a representation of the target object, col 2, ln 5-49/ right col 27, ln 15-55/ a managed object adaptor client, col 14, ln 35-44), a remote interface method(methods of remote m-beans, right col 12, ln 30-58), a software component remote interface(remote serve station, col 10, ln 35-50), a constructor(a default name to the m-bean, col 20, ln 25-45/ public Property Type get Property Name(), col 15, ln 20-35).

Ismael does not teach a home interface. However, APA teaches the home interface 138 (page 4, ln 1-23).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of APA to Ismael in order to create or find an instance of the enterprise bean on the Enterprise JavaBeans.

As to claim 4, Ismael teaches an enterprise bean (bean, col 7, ln 35-58).

As to claim 5, Ismael teaches a null constructor (a default design pattern... Public PropertyType get PropertyName()).

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As to claim 6, Ismael does not teach a second server connected to say first server.

However, APA teaches server reside on another server (page 1, ln 10-18).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of APA to Ismael in order to make the provide the application software, the logic, and evens the databases for a number of other servers and clients.

As to claim 7, Ismael does not teach Internet. However, Ismael teaches Internet(page 1, ln 20-30).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of APA to Ismael in order to make the access to an Enterprise Java Bean more available to use on the World Wide Web.

As to claim 8, 9 , Ismael teaches a type1 access bean, type 2... type 3-access bean (the object name contain key properties/ a list of object name/ a list of C-bean, col 24,ln 10-45).

As to claim 10, Ismael teaches a client program (client, Fig. 8), an Access bean (a client object forming a representation of the target object, col 2, ln 5-49/ right col 27, ln 15-55/ a managed object adaptor client, col 14,ln 35-44), enterprise bean (target object, left con 27, ln 10-58/right col 2, ln 44-50/ m-bean, left col 13, ln 1-50/ an agent, right col 14, ln 9-58), a plurality of constructors, a plurality of methods, subsequent methods (a set of properties, a set of methods, col 28, ln 30-50/ a default name to the m-bean, col 20,ln 25-45/ public Property Type get PropertyName(), col 15, ln 20-35), methods of said enterprise bean(the properties of the corresponding m-bean, col 23,ln 1-5).

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As to claim 11, refer to the rejection of claim 1. Further, Ismael does not teach a server has a client program communicating to a server, a database. However, APA teaches Java application can be written on one server and then transferred over the servers (page 1, ln 20- 30), a database 100 (page 4, ln 1-11).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of APA to Ismael in order to make the access to an Enterprise Java Bean more available to use on the World Wide Web.

As to claim 12, Ismael does not teach first server is the first server. However, APA teaches server resides on another server (page 1, ln 10-16). Therefore, the computer bus must be an internal bus.

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of APA to Ismael in order to make the access to an Enterprise Java Bean more available to use on the World Wide Web.

As to claim 13, Ismael teaches different server on the computer network (client and remote stations, col 2, ln 20-25).

As to claim 14, Ismael teaches a software component (target object, left con 27, ln 10-58/right col 2, ln 44-50/ m-bean, left col 13, ln 1-50/ an agent, right col 14, ln 9-58, name server (manager object server, col 9, ln 38-56, col 10/ ln 5-50/ Fib 3), computer network (computer workstation, col 5, ln 10-43), a wrapper (a client object forming a representation of the target object, col 2, ln 5-49/ right col 27, ln 15-55/ a managed object adaptor client, col 14, ln 35-44), a remote interface method(methods of remote m-beans, right col 12, ln 30-58), a software component remote interface(remote serve station, col 10, ln 35-50), a null constructor(a default name to the m-bean, col 20, ln 25-45/ public Property Type get PropertyName(), col 15, ln 20-35.

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Ismael does not teach a home interface. However, APA teaches the home interface 138 (page 4, ln 1-23).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of APA to Ismael in order to create or find an instance of the enterprise bean on the Enterprise JavaBeans.

As to a computer readable medium of claim 19, see the rejection of claim 10.

As to a apparatus of claim 20, refer to the rejection of claim 10. Futher, Ismael does not teach a server communicating to a server, a database. However, APA teaches Java application can be written on one server and then transferred over the servers (page 1, ln 20- 30), a database 100 (page 4, ln 1-11).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of APA to Ismael in order to make the access to an Enterprise Java Bean more available to use on the World Wide Web.

As to claim 22, refer to the rejection of claim 8. Further, Ismael teaches setter and getter method (the setter, the getter, col 15,ln 25-35), get/ set method (get PropertyName, set Property name, col 15, ln 25-35).

As to the apparatus of claim 23, see the rejection of claim 3.

As to claim 26, Ismael teaches an enterprise bean (bean, col 7,ln 35-58/ target object, left con 27, ln 10-58/right col 2, ln 44-50/ m-bean, left col 13, ln 1-50/ an agent, right col 14, ln 9-58), a client program (Managed Object Adaptor Client, Fig. 8), access bean (a client object forming a representation of the target object, col 2, ln 5-49/ right col 27, ln 15-55/ a managed object adaptor client, col 14,ln 35-44), a java bean (c-bean, col 13, ln 1-50/ Fig. 8).

As to program storage device readable by a machine of claim 29, see the rejection of claim 1.

As to program storage device readable by a machine of claim 30, see the rejection of claim 26.

As to the method of claim 32, see the rejection of claim 6.

As to the method of claim 33, see the rejection of claim 7.

As to the method of claim 34, see the rejection of claim 8.

As to program storage device readable by a machine of claim 38, see the rejection of claim 10.

2. Claims 2, 3 15, 16, 18 , 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ismael (Remote object access) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) and further in view of Knutson(US. Patent 6,557,100 B1)

As to claim 2, Ismael does not teach cache the attribute. However, Knutson teaches an EBJ is cached (col 2, ln 30-50).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching to in order to reduce the redeployment time spent in distributed data processing systems.

As to claim 3, Ismael teaches a string conventional (its associated c-bean 54, col 13, ln 1-35), one chosen attribute (attribute of an m-bean, col 13, ln 1-50/ event of an m-bean, col 15, ln 150-59).

As the computer readable of claim 15, see the rejection of claim 2.

As to the computer readable medium of claim 16, see the rejection of claim 3.

As to the computer readable medium of claim 18, see the rejection of claim 4.

As to the method of claim 31, see the rejection of claim 4.

3. Claims **17, 24, 35, 36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ismael (Remote object access) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) and in view of Knutson(US. Patent 6,557,100 B1) further in view of Gruber et al (US. Patent 6,115,793).

As to claim 17, Ismael does not teach indexing said local cache. However, Gruber teaches the cache location index (col 4, ln 29-60).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Gruber to Ismael in order to minimize the complexity and maximize the performance of the cache and to improve performance requires successive doubling of the size, and cost of cache memory.

As to the apparatus of claim 24, see the rejection of claim 17.

As to the computer readable medium of claim 35, see the rejection of claim 4.

As to the apparatus of claim 36, see the rejection of claim 17.

4. Claims **27, 28, 39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ismael (Remote object access) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) in view of Knutson and further in view of Housel (US. Patent 6,061,714).

As to the method of claim 27, see the rejection of claim 15.

As to claim 28, Ismael does not teach the table entry. However, Gruber teaches index translation table 370(col 5, ln 41-65/ col 4, ln 30-49).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Gruber to Ismael in order to associate each logical index with a physical index.

As to program storage device readable by a machine of claim 39, see the rejection of claim 28.

5. Claims **25, 37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ismael (Remote object access) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) and further in view of Housel (US. Patent 6,061,714).

As to claim 25, Ismael does not teach a cache synchronizing. However, Housel teaches (cache synchronization/ establishing a cache (col 2, ln 26-65).

It would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Housel to Ismael in order to allow for a reduced volume of data for transmittal and thereby increase the performance of the communication systems.

As to the apparatus of claim 37, see the rejection of claim 25.

6. ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (703) 305 5312. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

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Fax phone: AFTER_FINAL faxes must be signed and sent to: (703) 746-2738, OFFICIAL faxes must be signed and send to: (703) 746-7239, NON OFFICIAL faxes should not be signed, please send to: (703) 746-7240.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 305 9000.

LeChi Truong
September 5, 2003



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